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CSSR PARTY DAILY ON RESUMPTION OF MBFR TALKS

AU110939Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "Unrealistic demands of the West;" "Participants in the Vienna Talks on Disarmament Resumed Their Deliberations"]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--A meeting of the participants in the deliberations on the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces and equipment in central Europe took place in the Vienna Hofburg on Thursday. Ambassador Edwin Bolland, the head of the British delegation, took the floor; his address did not, however, contain any new impetus.

He confined himself to denying the approximate balance of the ground forces of the two military blocs in the expected area of reduction.

In an interview with TASS the press spokesman for the Polish delegation said that this argument is to justify the unrealistic demand of the Western states, according to which the socialist states are to reduce the strength of their armed forces by a substantially larger number. The West thus seeks to gain a military advantage in central Europe and to disturb the existing military balance of power.

In accord with the proposals of the socialist states 2 weeks ago, both sides had exchanged complementary data on the numerical strength of their armed forces in the area concerned. The socialist states believe that, if the West shows good will, it will, based on these data, correct its speculations on the higher numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe.

ALGERIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD0721427 Tirana ATA in English 1850 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 7, (ATA)--The government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, headed by the Minister of Trade M'hamed Hadj Yala, left Albania today.

The delegation was seen off by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, the vice minister of foreign trade, Muzafer Ahmati, vice director of the Second Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bashkim Pitarka, etc.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--The delegation of the Japanese-Albanian friendship society is continuing its visit to our country. The delegation recently paid its respects to the martyrs graves in Tirana and visited the antifascist national liberation struggle museum house and work centers. The Japanese guests have been received by Petrit Radovicka, rector of the Tirana University, and Dritero Agolli, chairman of the union of Albanian writers and artists. The delegation has also visited the cities of Korce and Elbasan where they were briefed on the achieved successes and mobilizing of working masses to implement the tasks set by the seventh party congress. At present the delegation is visiting Gjirokaster. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU]

KOSOVO TROUPE IN TIRANA--The troupe of the people's theater of Djakovica City, Kosovo, arrived in Tirana at the invitation of the Tirana people's theater. The troupe is led by Gani Jetishi, director of the Djakovic people's theater. It was met by Riza Hajpo, chief of the educational-cultural section of the Tirana district executive committee; Vaske Aristidhi, director of the Tirana people's theater; and others. The troupe will perform in Tirana, Durres, Fier, Gjirokaster and Sarande cities. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL SESSION 12 APR

AU122018Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A session of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria chaired by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov was held today. A report on State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov's visit to Japan was heard. The State Council highly appraised the results of this visit, which gives further impetus to bilateral relations and raises the mutually beneficial cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan to a higher level. This visit was identified as a major contribution to consolidating the principles of mutual coexistence in the relations among countries with different social systems and to strengthening peace and security in the world.

The State Council also approved the basic trends in developing and perfecting the socialist holidays-ritual system [as heard] in the People's Republic of Bulgaria as elaborated in the spirit of the ideas and formulations given by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. These basic trends are an expression of the care and attention of the BCP and our socialist state toward a major, complicated and delicate area that is affecting all nuclei of the socialist organism and each individual worker of the nation as a whole and is also contributing to accomplishing the great progamatic tasks of creating a highly developed system for the cultural life of the society.

The goal that the State Council sets for the state and public activity in this sphere is to develop, enrich and perfect this [word indistinct] system in compliance with the requirement of a developed socialist society and to include this system in the further strengthening of the moral-ethical unity of the people, of the socialist way of life and of socialist morality as well as in building a multifaceted and harmoniously developed personality.

It is envisaged that national, okrug and municipal commissions for socialist holidays and rituals be established which will be assigned to direct, coordinate and control the activity of the state organs and public organizations, of scientific-cultural institutes and of economic organizations in this sphere as well as to take care of perfecting the ideological-political and moral meaning, the esthetic and emotional formation of the socialist holidays and rituals. The active participation of the party organs and organizations, the agrarian organizations, state and economic leaderships, the Fatherland Front organizations, the Bulgarian trade unions; the Bulgarian komsomol and the scientific and cultural workers in strengthening and elevating the socialist holidays and rituals to further heights was also emphasized so that they can bring deeper meaning and beauty to the workers of the advanced socialist society in Bulgaria. The basic trends in developing and perfecting the socialist holidays-ritual system in the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be published.

MORE ON KATUSHEV-LED USSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Katushev

AU122007Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, today received Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Bulgarian-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the results of the 21st commission's session held in Sofia and on the agreements reached on expanding the cooperation in various branches. A number of concrete issues connected with deepening the integrational processes and with drawing the two fraternal countries closer were also discussed.

The talks were held in a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Ferryboat Agreements Signed

AU112048Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Two Bulgarian-Soviet agreements connected with the preparatory work for commissioning the Varna-Ilichovsk ferryboat link were signed at the governmental residence in the Golden Sands resort near Varna tonight. The first agreement, signed by Timofey Guzhenko, Soviet minister of the maritime fleet, and by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, refers to the joint exploitation of the ferryboat link. The second agreement, which regulates the organization and exploitation of a joint yard for Soviet railroad cars and will maintain the ferryboat link, was signed by Ivan Pavlovskiy, Soviet minister of railways, and by Vasil Tsanov, Bulgarian minister of transportation.

Talks End, Protocol Signed

AU122146Y Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA)--By approving specific decisions for enlarging the integration processes in a number of important fields of the national economy, (?has) ended the 21st session of the intergovernmental Bulgaro-Soviet commission for economic and techno-scientific cooperation. Of great importance to the future deepening of the fruitful ties in the economic and techno-scientific field are the agreements which have been worked out by the branch ministries and discussed and signed during the session.

In the first place (?they signed) agreements on the joint utilization of the Varna-Ilichovsk ferryboat connection. They regularize all technical [words indistinct] and financial matters related to the functioning of this world's biggest transport sea line.

The agreement between the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and the Soviet Ministry of Chemical and Petrol Mechanical Engineering provides for Bulgaria to specialize in the production of dust-collecting facilities in plant premises, as well as mutual specialization and joint production of the two countries in electrical filtres.

(?The) fulfillment of a number of current tasks, regulated by bilateral Bulgaro-Soviet agreements was also looked into at the 21st session. It was pointed out that the trade between the two countries is developing successfully, which will guarantee both the fulfillment of the long-term trade agreement for the current five-year period and a five or sixfold increase in the mutual deliveries of specialized machinery and equipment in comparison with the 1971-1975 period. Of particular significance are the Soviet deliveries for the construction on schedule of important projects earmarked for commissioning in Bulgaria.

In the announcement submitted for publication in the press it is pointed out that the 21st session of the commission, which proceeded in the spirit of traditional Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation, is of great importance for the deepening of all-round economic, scientific and technological ties between the two fraternal countries.

After the signing of the concluding protocol, the leaders of the two delegations, the deputy-chairman of the governments of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, Mr Kiril Zarev and Mr Konstantin Katushev, make greetings speeches. They pointed out that the decisions taken will contribute both to the deepening of all-round mutual cooperation and to the further development of socialist economic integration.

STANKO TODOROV SENDS GREETINGS TO FRENCH PREMIER

AU112022Y Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a cable of greetings to Mr Raymond Barre, the French prime minister on his re-appointment to this highly responsible post.

The cable expresses the conviction that the good relations between Bulgaria and France will keep on growing strong in the interests of peace and security in Europe as throughout the world.

STANISHEV RECEIVES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

AU122033Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received the delegation of the LCY Central Committee led by Vladislav Obradovic, chief of the International Relations Department at the Central Committee Presidium, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

A cooperation plan between the BCP and the LCY for 1978-1979 was coordinated and talks on certain issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement were also held.

INTERNATIONAL LITERARY CRITICS CONGRESS OPENS 11 APR

AU111210Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Excerpts] The Fifth Congress of the International Association of Literary Critics opened at the Park Hotel Moskwa in Sofia today. The congress was opened by Academician Panteley Zarev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union.

In his opening speech Academician Panteley Zarev pointed out that during the congress a free and open talk will take place. In connection with the participation of critics in drawing closer together of cultures as well as in connection with mutual acquaintance among them. "It is necessary to build a bridge between our literatures, to assert everything in them that truly serves all peoples and mankind," Academician Zarev pointed out.

Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, addressed the congress on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, with a greeting message to the participants in the Fifth Congress of the International Association of Literary Critics.

Robert Andre, chairman of the International Association of Literary Critics, delivered a greeting address to the participants in the congress expressing gratitude to the host country. The Congress of the International Association of Literary Critics continues its work.

Zhivkov Greets Congress

AU111516Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Report on greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Fifth Congress of the International Association of Literary Critics, which opened in Sofia on 11 April]

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--The greetings (?message) by the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the participants in the congress which opened here today, reads: "We are convinced that as always, in crucial and fatal for mankind days, this time too the literary creators will not abandon their duty and we hope that the Fifth Congress of the International Association of Literary Critics will make a contribution to consolidating peace and understanding in the name of human progress".

Stress is laid on the fact that the questions to be discussed at the congress are of great public importance. And this refers not only to the role of literary criticism for bringing closer literatures and cultures, but also to a point which may seem too specialized at first glance, such as the (?criterion for) masterpiece.

It is pointed out that the literary criticism activity is taking responsibility not only for literature but also for man and society, responsibility for man's existence, which is borne by all living creatures on this earth. We are convinced, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed, that the peace-loving and progressive forces in the world will manage to restrain warmongers and impose the will of the millions to live in peace.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasizes that after Helsinki Bulgaria continued to work towards further detente, for turning it into an irreversible process, for supplementing political with military detente. "As a party and as a socialist state we create conditions for many-sided and mutually advantageous contacts among people of good will of various professions and spheres of interests and activity. We are glad when we can extend our hospitality at significant world forums, such as the international writer's meeting, which was held in Sofia last year."

Expressing satisfaction with the holding of the present congress in Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov points out that the Bulgarian people are fond of fiction and respect the hard and noble mission of literary criticism. In his greeting he dwells on the literary and critical activity of a number of prominent Bulgarian writers and revolutionaries, stressing the extremely important to the development of the Bulgarian culture, including literary criticism, contribution of the great figure of the Bulgarian and international communist and worker's movement, Georgi Dimitrov.

The Bulgarian leader points out that since its founding, for nearly nine decades, the Bulgarian Communist Party has been always correctly assessing the enormous social importance of literary criticism, it has been taking every care for its development. The greetings message reads: "This is why we are glad that relations between the Bulgarian critics and their pen-brothers will expand and strengthen, that now, at your fifth congress, they will have the possibility to acquaint and exchange thoughts and views with prominent representatives of critical thinking from all over the world".

BCP SOFIA CITY ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE HOLDS ELECTIONS

AU101333Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Apr 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report by Kolyu Kolev, Elena Racheva and Mitko Bozhkov: "A United and Combative Political Power]

[Excerpt] The BCP Sofia City organization conference elected a party city committee, a control-auditing commission and delegates to the national party conference. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was elected among the Sofia City delegates to the party forum.

Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Sofia City organization was reelected by the first plenum of the new party city committee. The following were elected secretaries of the BCP Sofia City party organization: Vasil Momov; Ganka Zlatinov; Georgi Grigorov; Dimitur Ganev; Rashko Rashkov; and Stefan Dosev. Aleksandur Bogdanov was elected chairman of the Control-Auditing Commission.

DZHUROV, OTHERS ATTEND NAVAL EXERCISES

AU111913Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Apr 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report by Capt Neno Kurdzaliyski]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the national party conference, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, accompanied by Col Gen Khachik Amabaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact attached to the Bulgarian People's Army; Admiral Ivan Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense; and Vice Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander in chief of the navy, visited the marines. They participated in a voyage with the ships attached to the subunits commanded by officers Denev and Ignatov.

In the flagship's cabin Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, attentively listened to the commander's decision on beginning the search of the "enemy's" submarine.

The search for the submarine has continued for many hours. The contact established with the "enemy" was passed on to other ships units and again taken up. The antisubmarine program was working precisely and there was no doubt about its skill. The ships were set many times on a combat course to attack the enemy's submarine until the dynamic moment when all antisubmarine weapons had to fire against it.

In his speech Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov highly appraised this tactical sea exercise. Speaking on the training of the navy's commanding cadres, he emphasized that the tasks assigned by the party and the command ship [presumably defense command] on enhancing the cadres military knowledge and tactical skill have not only been correctly understood but are also more and more successfully implemented.

The minister of national defense further touched on the particular importance of the subjective factor at the present stage of development and emphasized certain essential aspects that would enhance its role in compliance with the party's strategic slogan.

Vice Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander of the Navy, and officers Denev, Yosifov and Prangov reassured the minister of national defense and through him the BCP Central Committee that their crews will spare no effort to fulfill the tasks connected with combat and political training as well as their socialist pledges and will thus achieve further successes in honor of the national party conference.

KARADZHOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDIA

AU111650Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, returned home from India today. The delegation has participated in the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka and also in the 11th Indian Communist Party Congress.

DOYNOV ADDRESSES ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL SESSION

AU121902Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1810 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The second session of the coordination council on electronic development has been held in Sofia. Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the session. Yordan Mladenov, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, read a report. In his speech, Comrade Ognyan Doynov emphasized that substantial organizational work has been done, and made some recommendations for the rapid and effective accomplishment of the major tasks facing the coordination council.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS ENERGY MINISTER

AU121617Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA)--In an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of energetics, dwells on the possibilities for raising the effectivity of the branch.

He informed that last year Bulgaria turned out 25,000 kwh [as received] of electricity, over 11,000 gigacalories of thermal power, 26 million tons of coal and 1.2 million tons of compressed patent fuel. This year's output of electricity is planned to increase by 10 percent, with the entire growth to be provided by coal-burning power stations. This necessitates an increase of coal production and measures for raising its effectivity. Mr Todoriev also said that this year Bulgaria will turn out 29 million tons of coal, more than half of which will come from the Maritsa-East mining and power generation complex. The Bulgarian minister of energetics maintained that the moves taken in coal industry now will account for the production of high-quality coal and for improvement of the coal-mining system. Many technological, mechanization and automation problems will also be solved.

Minister Todoriev underlined that the high development rates of energetics will be preserved in the following years. In 1980 the total consumption of electricity in the country will grow by 40 percent as compared to the 1975 index, and in 1990 will reach 37-38 million tons with a trend for doubling in the coming two or three five-year periods. Sixty-four percent of the economic potential of inland waterways will be harnessed in hydro-electric power generation in 1980.

In connection with raising the effectivity of the national economy a new planning approach has been used in energetics.

General scheme for specialization and concentration of the production in the branch has been approved. A new organizational and management structure of energetics was developed which will contribute to further deepening of specialization and concentration. Five mining and power generation combines have been formed on the basis of the largest coal-mining and power generation enterprises in the country. Maritsa-East is one of them; planning to increase its coal-mining capacities by more than 2.8 times till 1990 and electricity output over 3.7 times.

BRIEFS

TU DELEGATION RETURNS--The Bulgarian Trade Unions delegation led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council has returned from London. The Bulgarian Trade Unions delegation had paid an official visit to Great Britain at the invitation of the British Trade Unions General Council. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU]

FORESTRY WORKERS HOLIDAY--As of this year the workers of the forestry sector and timber industry will celebrate their own holiday. Tonight at the Sofia Georgi Dimitrov cinema hall a festive meeting took place, devoted to this holiday which will be celebrated on 9 April. Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and the timber industry, and other officials attended. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU]

STANISHEV RETURNS FROM CUBA--Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who has visited this fraternal country at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, returned home last night. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Arcando Suarez-Garcia, counseller at the Cuban Embassy to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

BELGIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a working group of the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee led by Jos de Geyter, Belgian Communist Party Central Committee member and chief of the Commission on Education at the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Bulgaria from 25 March to 1 April. The working group studied our party's experience in the sphere of education. Meetings and talks were held with Nikola Stafanov, BCP Central Committee member and chief of the Science and Education Department at the BCP Central Committee, with Penko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug party committee, as well as at the Ministry of National Education. The guests also visited educational establishments in Sofia and Pleven. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

DOMESTIC TRADE CONFERENCE--The collegium of the national complex "domestic trade, tourism, and public services" is holding its session in Sofia. Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and first secretary of the Sofia City party committee, is attending the session. The session is also attended by (Marin Bonev), head of the BCP Central Committee Planning and Economic Department. The session is chaired by Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and public services, and is discussing the achievements of Sofia trade and public services sector in connection with the forthcoming national party conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU]

MIKHAYLOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, on 6 April attended a festive meeting at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall, which marked the International Day of Health. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU]

RUDE PRAVO: NEUTRON BOMB DECISION IS 'MERE GESTURE'

LD121340Y Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 12 CETEKA--The decision by U.S. President James Carter to postpone the production of the neutron bomb is a mere gesture which does not solve the essence of the problem, RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The world's peace-loving public expected a decision cancelling the production of neutron weapons and their deployment in Western Europe. However, instead of a clear decision, President Carter made a political manoeuvre trying to deceive the world public opinion and to leave intact at the same time the American program of dangerous armament, the daily says.

It asks what "gesture of good will" this is supposed to be when Carter's plan makes it possible to deploy the bomb at any time in rockets or by the artillery.

The daily points out another dangerous feature of Carter's course of action--the American President combines his future decision on the neutron bomb with an inadmissible pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in questions concerning their security and reliable defence.

If President Carter counted upon his recent decision weakening the opposition against the neutron bomb on all continents, then these days must have convinced him that millions of people cannot be deceived. Protests against the N-bomb continue and strengthen, the daily says.

OFFICIALS MEET BULGARIAN CULTURE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ZHIVKOVA

Havlin Receives Zhivkova

LD111804Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, who is at the head of the Bulgarian delegation attending the festival of Bulgarian culture in Czechoslovakia. He informed her about the results achieved in the strengthening and development of socialist culture and art in our country. The two representatives also exchanged views and experiences, above all concerning the creation of a united cultural front in the two fraternal countries and the communist education of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism.

Colotka, Zhivkova Hold Discussion

LD121722Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, received in Bratislava today Lyudmila Zhivkova, the chairman of the committee for Culture of the Bulgarian People's Republic. He recalled the traditions of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations as well as the current development of all-round cooperation to which, in the cultural sphere, the days of Bulgarian culture in Czechoslovakia and the new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation also contribute.

Lyudmila Zhivkova spoke about the role of culture in the development of a socialist society and about the exchange of cultural values between the two countries. The current days of Bulgarian culture in Czechoslovakia she described as a testimony of the fact that Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cultural relations are entering into a new stage of deepening integration of socialist cultures of both countries.

CSSR-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC SESSION ENDS

LD130924Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A working meeting of the chairmen of both sections of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Vice Premier Josef Simon and Grigor Storchkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, ended in Prague yesterday. The final protocol stresses the significance of expanding specialization and cooperation in production and joint ventures in engineering and the consumer goods and other industries. Both representatives also stressed the importance of a further intensification of relations in science and technology as well as the collaboration of the planning bodies of both countries.

GENERAL ENGINEERING MINISTER BAHYL RECEIVES ORDER OF LABOR

LD121728Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] President Gustav Husak has conferred the Order of Labor on Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering, on the occasion of his 50th birthday. The high state distinction, awarded in recognition of active political and public activities in the construction of a socialist society, was presented in Prague today to Comrade Bahyl by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. He paid tribute to the many years of his endeavors and committed work in responsible party, economic and public functions and wished him many successes in his work and personal life.

STROUGAL ATTENDS BRNO CITY PARTY CONFERENCE

Conference Begins 8 Apr

LD081216Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] A 2-day city conference of the party started in Brno today under the slogan "Through the Fulfillment of the Program of the 15th CPCZ Congress, for Further Successes in the Construction of a Developed Socialist Society." The deliberations are attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium.

Strougal Remarks Reported

LD082028Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Jaroslav Rektor report]

[Excerpt] Among those who spoke in a discussion at the city conference of communists from Brno this afternoon was Lubomir Strougal, the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He stressed that the characteristics of our party include: revolutionary initiative, creativity and an endeavor to develop socialist society. During the past 2 years we have made progress in all areas of our society. Communists and other working people from Brno share significantly in the results. Besides successes and positive things there are also, Comrade Strougal said, certain notable shortcomings. The path to their gradual removal was shown by the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed Lubomir Strougal.

The city conference of the CPCZ in Brno continues tomorrow with a discussion.

Conference Continues 9 Apr

LD091726Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] With the CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Presidium member Lubomir Strougal present, the session of the Brno CPCZ city conference continued today. Objective, critical debate on the report on the activities and tasks of the city party organization expressed the determination of communists to consistently implement the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Klicnik Reelected Chief Secretary

LD092227Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The implementation of the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee was unanimously supported by the delegates to the city party conference in Brno which closed today. Present at the deliberations of the Brno communists was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Lubomir Strougal, member of its Presidium. The conference confirmed that in the preceding period the Marxist-Leninist character of the Brno city party organization has been deepened and its ideological, organizational and action unity strengthened.

The communists of the Moravian capital adopted a resolution in which they pledged to consistently fulfill the economic and social program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and to achieve in a determined way the development of the city.

Oldrich Klicnik was reelected chief secretary of the Brno city party committee.

HAMAN ATTENDS CZECH INTERIOR MINISTRY CONFERENCE

AU130750Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Conference of Communists"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--A 2-day conference of the communists of the Czech Ministry of Interior ended in Prague yesterday. A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by J. Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the conference. The conference evaluated in a demanding and critical manner the work done and determined the further orientation of the activity of communists at the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic.

LENART VISITS WEST SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

LD121635Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, has visited, together with Jan Janik, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, some agricultural enterprises in the West Slovak region. They visited the center of the agricultural cooperative association in the Galanta District, the Sala unified agricultural cooperative where, together with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, they familiarized themselves with the state of cultivation and with the progress of work in the fields.

Comrades Lenart and Janik will visit the districts of Nove Zamky, Nitra and Topolcany today.

PAPER URGES INCREASED ATTENTION TO CORN PRODUCTION

AU130740Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Article by E. Fasung in the column "We Comment:" "The Corn Program"]

[Summary] Expanding the production of corn is an important part of the plan to achieve self-sufficiency in grain production. Corn provides the richest yields of silage matter, its nutrition value by far exceeds that of cereals and it is an indispensable component of fodder. We must, therefore, pay increased attention to corn.

"As a result of last year's experience, we know that uncompromising adherence to the planned area of cultivation is, in addition to consistent agrotechnology and efforts to use biological material of good quality, the basis for the successful fulfillment of the corn program. By transferring 18,500 hectares of grain corn to silage corn while ripening, for instance, the total yield of corn declined by 89,000 tons last year. No doubt such losses of high quality grain seriously reduce the fodder stock; they are a serious reminder to agricultural enterprises not to repeat anything like that."

Naturally, the weather also affects corn yields. By selecting early hybrids, however, it is possible to mitigate its influence. Unfortunately, we do not have early hybrids in sufficient quantities and their purchase on world markets is very expensive. The imported early hybrids should, therefore, be used only in northern regions. If we manage our corn seeds for sowing economically we should be able to master the corn program.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO HEADQUARTERS--"The foundation stone of a new center of Czechoslovak Radio was ceremonially laid today at Prague-Pankrac in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier." Those present were briefed on the plan of construction of the new radio center by Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak Radio. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD]

NEW BURMESE ENVOY RECEIVED--On 3 Apr Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, received the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Maung Maung, in connection with his taking up office. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Apr 78 p 1 AU]

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO ITALIAN CP LEADER BERLINGUER

LD121910Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, emphasized in a telegram to Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, the internationalist solidarity of the SED members and of all GDR working people with the Italian communists and all democratic forces in the struggle against fascist terror and reactionary force.

"The opponents of international detente ally themselves ever more openly with the fascist and extreme forces of various shades and attempt through the exclusion of the communist and of all progressive forces to establish dictatorial regimes, which would enable them to realize their policy oriented against peace and progress. Italy, where the communist party represents a great force, plays in these plans a special role, because today decisions affecting vital issues of the Italian people can no longer be taken without or against the communists.

VIETNAMESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS GDR

Received by Krolikowski

LD111919Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first GDR deputy foreign minister, on Tuesday received in Berlin Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Van Loi for a friendly meeting. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and Vietnam are developing and deepening successfully.

Hoang Van Loi conveyed thanks from the Vietnamese people to the GDR party and state leadership and to the GDR people for the active support of Vietnam's policy and for the far-reaching solidarity and help in Vietnam's socialist construction.

Received by Winkelmann

LD121944Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1841 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] On Wednesday Egon Winkelmann, head of the SED International Relations Department [as received], received Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Van Loi for a cordial meeting. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of fraternal cooperation between the SED and the Vietnamese Communist Party.

TISCH RECEIVES FRG TU DELEGATION FOR STUDY VISIT

LD112029Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Executive, on Tuesday received a delegation of the Executive of the Educational and Science Trade Union affiliated with the OGB and led by its chairman, Erich Frister, for a meeting. During the exchange of views, which took place in an open and business-like atmosphere, both sides agreed that a policy orientated toward peace, security and the continuation of the process of detente, especially through results on the road of disarmament and arms limitation, corresponds to the vital interests and expectations of the working people.

From the FDGB side the meeting was also attended by Werner Hellemann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB executive, and by Paul Ruhig, chairman of the Executive of the Instruction and Education Trade Union. The FRG delegation included members of the Acting Executive Frank von Auer and Ernst Kahns, as well as Dr Dieter Galas, chairman of the Lower Saxony Area Executive.

The delegation is in the GDR on a study visit of several days at the invitation of the Instruction and Education Trade Union. It will visit educational establishments and have talks with trade union functionaries in the GDR capital and in Postdam Bezirk.

KAEUBLER COMMENTS ON CARTER'S ECONOMIC POLICY SPEECH

LD122028Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Excerpt] Is the U.S. Economy heading for another recession even before the old one has been overcome? That is a question being asked by many people, in the United States. Under the pressure of rising prices, dollar devaluation and increasing trade deficit, U.S. President Carter saw himself compelled to comment on the economic policy of his administration. Our Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler comments:

For weeks President Carter has been urged to look into the U.S. economy. Eminent U.S. economist have given a stern warning that a new recession would be the result if no effective countermeasures were adopted. Speaking to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the U.S. President himself had to admit that these alarming forecasts are by no means pulled out of thin air. He said that there are still too many unemployed, rising inflation has become a danger, the still unconfronted energy savings program is endangering the [word indistinct] of the United States, the continuing downward trend of the dollar is increasingly interpreted as indicating a weakness of the U.S. economic system, the entirely new trade deficit of the United States is a serious phenomenon which threatens U.S. economic growth and the living standard of Americans.

Compared with the optimistic forecasts announced by the President on the day of his inauguration, the picture drawn on this occasion is noticeably pessimistic. Hence, there is heightened interest to see what Carter proposes to do to deal with the situation. However, it seems that the current administration does not have enough fuel to get the locomotive going. (?Since the Head of State) asked the business world and trade unions to restrict prices and wages voluntarily, Carter's statement on his economic policy seems to contain not a single concrete measure. In fact, he admitted that he, too, had no single answer.

Only rarely has there been such an open admission of a (?lack of ability) to cope with the phenomena which are the result of the deep entanglement of general and cyclical crises in the capitalist world of today. Irrespective of all the reserves for future development possessed by the United States, the old contradictions have become more pronounced under the unlimited power wielded by the multinational monopolies and have in fact become a source of new economic conflicts.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS S-BAHN ARSON TO W. BERLIN SENAT

LD1215557 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Another arson attack on an S-Bahn [Berlin Metropolitan Railroad run by the GDR] train was made last night on a stretch of railroad track in West Berlin. It has been ascertained that this arson attack was similar to the one carried out on 28 March, when serious fire damage was caused to an S-Bahn train. This arson attack considerably endangered human life and property, as well as S-Bhan service in West Berlin.

The GDR Foreign Ministry stated in a strong protest that the West Berlin Senat clearly has not yet taken the necessary measures to prevent such attacks against the order and safety of S-Bahn traffic in West Berlin. It was again emphatically demanded that the competent authorities in West Berlin at long last take the necessary steps within their competence in order to stop such hostile activities and to bring the guilty persons to justice.

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY WITH LIBERATION STRUGGLES--Berlin--"The Solidarity Committee of the GDR will intensify during the international anti-apartheid year the support for the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa in their liberation struggle against colonial and racial oppression." This was affirmed by Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, in an ADN talk. Thus, the committee has dispatched so far this year 12 special aircraft with solidarity goods to Africa. The consignments have reached the value of M10 million. They were destined mainly for the liberation organizations in South Africa, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and other countries which have entered the road to national independence and social progress. Kurt Seibt continued that the Solidarity Committee had also begun intensified support for the PLO and the Lebanese national patriotic forces. "The solidarity with the Arab peoples in their struggle for a just and permanent peace in the Middle East is expressed with many concrete actions," said the president. Only a few days ago representatives of the FDGB Executive handed over solidarity consignments to the Palestinian Red Crescent, for the national patriotic forces in Lebanon and to the National Relief Committee of Lebanon in Beirut. The consignment consisted chiefly of food for children, blankets, clothes and medicines. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD]

FDGB AID FOR LEBANON--The second extensive FDGB solidarity shipment for the Lebanese and Palestinian population affected by the Israeli aggression was delivered by an Interflug special plane to Beirut on Monday. The shipment consists of medicine, blankets and food. Guenter Behnisch, deputy head of the International Relations Department and FDGB representative, who handed over the goods to representatives of the national patriotic forces and to the supreme Lebanese aid committee, described the shipment as an expression of GDR solidarity with the Arab peoples' struggle for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. Dr Dakik, general secretary of the Lebanese People Aid Organization thanked the GDR population for its solidarity. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

GDR-POLAND RADIO AGREEMENT--Warsaw (ADN dispatch)--Rudi Singer chairman of the GDR State Committee for Radio, and Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Polish Committee for Radio and Television, signed an agreement and an annual protocol for cooperation of both institutions for the years 1978-79 in Katowice last weekend. During his stay in Katowice, Rudi Singer was received by Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Apr 78 p 3 AU]

GDR-CONGO RADIO COOPERATION--Berlin--An agreement on further cooperation between the Radio Committee of the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo was signed in Berlin on Wednesday. Both sides agreed on the exchange of programs, mutual consultations and the further training of Congolese radio reporters in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD]

CSSR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION--Albert Norden, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Monday received Prof Dr Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee and member of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by him. Albert Norden expressed appreciation for the good comradely cooperation between the National Fronts of the two fraternal neighboring countries and briefed the guests on topical foreign and domestic policy questions. Also present at the reception were Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the GDR National Front National Council, and Horts Schuetze, SED Central Committee deputy department head. In the afternoon the Czechoslovak guests were received by Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

REGIONAL CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE--Experience from 20 years of the international Christian peace movement were discussed at a 2-day seminar opened by the regional committee of the Christian Peace Conference (CFK) in the GDR in Berlin on Monday. The session will aid in preparing for the fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly which will convene in Prague at the end of June. The regional conference has nominated 20 delegates from the GDR to attend the assembly. Dr Guenter Wirth, member of the continuation committee of the CFK, stressed in a speech entitled "Constants of Christian Peace Work" that, founded as a movement against the nuclear threat in 1958, the international Christian peace movement even today mainly focuses its efforts on disarmament and the struggle against the neutron bomb. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

KADAR ATTENDS IRON WORKERS TU ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD122107Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] The 75th anniversary of the founding of the Iron Workers Trade Union was celebrated at the headquarters of the union in Budapest today. The festive speech was delivered by Chairman Ambrus Borovszki. Commemorative medals were then presented to veterans of the union. "The presidium included Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, who is celebrating the 40th anniversary of his membership in the Iron Workers Trade Union."

PUJA, GHANAIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGIN TALKS

LD121710Y Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 12 MTI--The talks between Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Ghanaian Foreign Minister Roger Joseph Felli started in Budapest. The negotiating parties reviewed timely issues of the international situation, the two countries' cooperation and discussed possibilities of further expanding these ties.

Previously Colonel Roger Joseph Felli, foreign minister of the Republic of Ghana, who has been staying in Budapest since Tuesday, Wednesday laid wreath to the monument of Hungarian heroes on Heroes' Square. The formal ceremony was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai, by Brigadier General Mihaly Farkas, commander of the Budapest garrison, Alex Arthur Crabbe. Ambassador to Budapest of the Republic of Ghana, was also present.

APRO ATTENDS BELGIAN EMBASSY FUNCTION

LD081222Y Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 7, (MTI)--Constant Clerckx gave a reception in honour of the Belgian parliamentary delegation currently staying in Budapest at the Budapest embassy of the Belgian Kingdom. Present were also Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, Janos Peter, deputy president, Janos Nagy, deputy foreign minister, Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Council of the Capital, and several other Hungarian Parliament officials.

BORBELY RECEIVES POLISH FRONT DELEGATION

LD122155Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sandor Borbely, secretary of the party Central Committee, received the delegation of the Polish Front of National Unity, led by Wit Drapich, deputy chairman. In the afternoon an agreement was signed on further cooperation between the Hungarian and the Polish people's fronts.

GASPAR RECEIVES DELEGATION OF ITALIAN TU CONFEDERATIONS

LD121814Y Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI)--The study group consisting of leading office-bearers of the Italian CGIL, CISL and UIL, which is currently visiting Hungary at the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), was received Wednesday by General Secretary Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, at the SZOT headquarters in Budapest.

At the cordial meeting, the SZOT general secretary briefed the visitors about Hungarian trade unions' activities and forthcoming tasks. He also answered questions put by Italian trade union leaders.

MTI REVIEWS NEPSZABADSAG ARTICLE ON PRC DEVELOPMENTS

LD121732Y Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 12 April 1978, (MTI)--"How the People's Republic of China solves her internal problems is the internal affair of the country. The socialist countries do not interfere with it, like they do not interfere with the internal affairs of other countries.... The situation is not the same concerning the foreign policy of the countries, which has its effects also beyond the borders and the interests of other countries," writes Ference Varnai, head of the Foreign Policy Section of NEPSZABADSAG, who analyzes the developments of Chinese foreign policy in Wednesday's NEPSZABADSAG under the title: "The Course Is Unchanged."

The author of the article writes that the prime goal of Chinese foreign policy, anti-Sovietism, has been put down in the constitution through recent modification. "The advocates of progress and socialism hoped that the modification promotes changes desirable from the viewpoint of the Chinese people and international progress. The new constitution carried some apparently favourable wordings. For this very reason, even bigger was the surprise among the people who feel responsibility for the peace of the world, I and among the friends of China, when they learned that the People's Republic of China holds her prime foreign policy objective to set up a militant alliance against the Soviet Union," the Budapest daily writes referring a passage in the new Chinese constitution which says that China should join forces with each country which is exposed to aggression by social imperialist and imperialist super powers.

"Chinese foreign policy based on "the inevitability of war" has, understandably, been met with dissatisfaction throughout the world. Therefore, the new leadership has modified, though not the constitution, the propaganda. The breaking out of the war, so goes the latest Chinese "argument", may be delayed if no one becomes reconciled to the Soviet Union."

"That Chinese propaganda really expresses the basic conception of Chinese policy has been confirmed by the balance sheets of the talks several bourgeois politicians who visited China. [sentence as received] Responsible Chinese leaders spoke to them about Western powers disapprovingly for, allegedly, these countries profess weakness toward the Soviet Union.... Also, they concretely offered for them to take part in the modernization of the Chinese Army. The military experts of several capitalist powers have been invited for businesslike talks. After returning home, these experts strongly stressed that the Chinese Army can be found on the 'eastern flank' of the Soviet Union. Representatives of the military-industrial complexes, the ultra rightwing politicians--who are besides warmly welcomed guests in China--started urging to sell arms and military equipment for China. Since then China has been conducting negotiations about the purchase of FRG helicopters, British and French fighter planes, USA and Japanese electronic computers suitable for designing nuclear arms, furthermore, USA radars and reactive propulsion systems."

"All this dovetails to the endeavours of the enemies of detente, who wish to achieve that the anti-Soviet course of the Chinese leadership should become 'a stable factor in the world situation." These circles find the basis of their expectations on that the interests of the Peking and Washington enemies of detente meet over many questions.

Both groups hold it important to confirm Western European unity on the basis of anti-Sovietism. Both groups are critical of the Soviet assistance for Ethiopia, and support As-Sadat's political initiatives aimed at a separate peace, letting down the common Arab cause," the central organ of the HSWP writes. It adds that all Soviet initiatives at normalizing the relations, and establishing goodneighbourly ties, have met refusal by the Chinese leaders.

The Budapest daily goes on to say that the international orientation of today's Chinese leadership can be illustrated by also the long-term trade agreement with Japan and the trade agreement with the Common Market.

"Of course, no objection can be raised if China--in the spirit of peaceful coexistence--is expanding her economic relations with the capitalist world. At the same time, she rapidly expands her cooperation with Japan, the USA and the Western European powers, and keeps her economic relations at a very low level with the Soviet Union which has been at all times ready for goodneighbourly cooperation. As a matter of fact, the Chinese leaders have re-oriented their external economy to the capitalist world. The socialist countries' share is the lowest in her foreign trade." The efforts to press Japan to sign an agreement aimed against the Soviet Union well indicate the marked political objectives behind China's foreign trade relations. "A similar political aspiration can be seen on the trade agreement signed with the Common Market. Interestingly, that agreement [is] in variance to the discrimination applied against other socialist countries, including no embargo toward China. That most of the Common Market countries belong to NATO paves the way for official direct links between NATO and China...Thus the question may righteously be put: Has Peking signed an economic agreement with the Common Market or a political one with NATO? Apparently both," NEPSZABADSAG writes.

"As far as the international communist movement is concerned, clearly, the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) apply a differentiated approach. It speaks with appreciation of parties whose existence it used to be reluctant even to recognize, with the sole aim of attempting to turn them against the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Communist Party. Furthermore, the wish to sow splittism drives this policy when it attempts to turn the socialist countries against the Soviet Union, and attempts to actively espouse all acts springing up from various narrow-minded, and nationalistic obtuseness. This policy attempts to create the impression as if the socialist countries, which under the current difficult world market conditions can get along first of all through the assistance of the Soviet Union, were the 'victims' of the Soviet Union, and were pulled about at the leading strings of the Soviet Union. It must be declared that this interpretation is not only fully contrary to the truth, it hurts our national consciousness. Our countries, parties and governments are conducting an independent and self-contained policy, and they cultivate their indissoluble friendship with the Soviet Union voluntarily, on the basis of their conviction and their best interests."

"Our country, like the other socialist countries, is ready for equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with each people and country. The readiness is naturally valid for the People's Republic of China too, provided fairness and the acceptance of the fact that our foreign and domestic policy, the choice and respect of our friends are our unquestionable rights," NEPSZABADSAG concludes.

PAP REPORTS PROTEST RALLIES AGAINST NEUTRON WEAPON

LD122210Y Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 12, 1978, /TASS/--

Polish Press Agency Reports:

PAP, Warsaw, 12 April--

More protest rallies and meetings were held in Poland today during which various trade and social milieus voiced appeals for a total abandonment of the plans to launch the production of genocidal neutron arms

Only a definite resignation from the plans to produce neutron weapons can ensure to all nations the right to live in peace and secure future. Such is the stance of the entire Polish society. The resolutions and appeals adopted at protest rallies and meetings stress that the introduction of neutron arms to NATO arsenals and their deployment in Western Europe, which are being proposed by the cold war forces, could upset the process of detente and create a real threat to the whole mankind.

The demand to ban the production of the neutron bomb was voiced today by the inhabitants of the Wola district in Warsaw, as well as by representatives of industrial plants, social activists and councillors of the district.

The protest was expressed also by employees of the "Zelmot" electrotechnical works in Warsaw and the Marian Buczek factory in Ozarow Mazowiecki.

The resolution adopted on Wednesday by the crew of the biggest industrial plant in the Bielsk Podlaski Voivodship, the "Biawena" woolen industry works, reads: "We do not and will not feel appeased by the fact of postponing by President Carter of his decision on the production of neutron weapons. We demand a full resignation of the production of these weapons".

Similar resolutions were adopted today in Bialystok, Swiebodzin, Poznan, Tarnobrzeg, Lodz and Zamosc.

Successive protest rallies took place in the factories and institutions of the Lublin, Nowy Sacz, Slupsk, Wloclawek, and Walbrzych voivodships.

A protest rally was held also in the higher school of farming in Olsztyn. Apart from the school's students and lecturers it was attended by foreign scientists participating in the international symposium organized in Olsztyn. The resolution adopted at the rally appeals for a united effort in the defense of peace.

VANCE EXPECTED TO TAKE 'TOUGH LINE' IN MOSCOW TALKS

LD121123Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's talks in Moscow, which are scheduled for the second half of April, are awaited with considerable interest. Maciej Slotwinski, our New York correspondent, comments:

His talks about SALT II and presumably also about the whole spectrum of U.S.-Soviet relations will of course not be easy. It is said here that the two superpowers have reached a crossroads: One of the roads leads to cooperation and the other to a further deterioration in mutual relations, which would affect the whole world.

The SALT negotiations have stood still for some time. The Americans themselves acknowledge that they have not presented any new initiatives at Geneva for the last 2 months. Leonid Brezhnev accused them recently, as it is widely known, of a lack of decisiveness and consistency in those talks. While speaking in Washington on Monday, Secretary Vance expressed his hope that his visit to Moscow will be fruitful and will reduce the differences between the two sides concerning SALT II, although most probably it will not remove all obstacles which still hamper the road to a SALT agreement.

Failure in our talks, said Vance, would lead to a new arms race costing billions of dollars. But, added Vance, the administration would prefer to bear this cost rather than reach an agreement which gives unfair advantages to (?any) of the sides.

The above condition is read here as a promise that Vance will take a tough line in Moscow, but at the same time it is said that it is also addressed to U.S. society and in particular to the Senate, which would have to ratify the future SALT II agreement. Vance's Monday speech is thought here to indicate the start of a campaign by the Washington administration in support of the future SALT II agreement.

GIEREK NOTES NEED TO MODERNIZE LIGHT INDUSTRY FACTORIES

LD121910Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the textile worker's day, celebrated by several hundred thousand employees of the textile and clothing industry, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today met a group of representatives of workers of that industry. The conversation centered around the current achievements of and tasks facing light industry. About 22 percent of market products come from that industry, which is becoming an increasingly important supplier of goods for foreign customers and accounts for about 12 percent of national exports.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee said that the current policy of development of light industry would be continued in the next few years. The main emphasis should be put on the modernization of existing factories. At the same time it might be worthwhile to consider the plan for building small factories producing a varied range of goods. This would make it possible to enrich and make more attractive the present, long-series production. Edward Gierek conveyed to those who attended the meeting best wishes for all light industry workers and their families.

REPORTAGE ON SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER FALLDIN'S VISIT

Arrives, Met by Jaroszewicz

LD121856Y Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 April PAP--Swedish Premier Thorbjorn Falldin arrived in Poland today on an official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz.

In the course of a few-day visit the head of the Swedish Government will hold talks with representatives of Poland's supreme authorities and he will make a tour of Poland. The visit by the Swedish premier is a manifestation of constantly developing good-neighbourly relations between the two states. The Polish-Swedish cooperation is profitable for our nations and helps deepen the friendly atmosphere favourable for the cooperation among the Baltic states. It also constitutes an important contribution to the policy of detente and the comprehensive implementation of the decisions of the CSCE final act.

At 12 A.M. Swedish Premier Thorbjorn Falldin and Mme Falldin were welcomed by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and Mme Jaroszewicz at the airport.

Polish Spokesman Describes Talks

LD122228Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] We have already reported in our news bulletins that Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin arrived in Poland on an official visit today at the invitation of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek, official government spokesman, will now talk about the progress of the visit.

[Begin Janiurek recording] I would like to start by saying that our traditionally friendly, good-neighborly, mutual relations have been given a new dimension in the seventies, they have become more appropriate to the possibilities, to the role which Poland and Sweden play in Europe.

Our political, economic, cultural and scientific cooperation, which is being developed in the spirit of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of the joint Polish-Swedish declaration signed in Stockholm has proven its durability and vitality. Polish-Swedish political dialog is marked by the regularity of contacts at the highest and high levels and also by the enrichment of its essential content.

During the seventies there has been unprecedented progress in our economic cooperation. Let me recall that in 1971-75 there has been a six-fold increase in our trade. A certain decline in our trade noted in the past 2 years and connected with the trend so characteristic of many Western countries can be regarded as a passing phenomenon; and action should be taken against it, however.

The effort Poland and Sweden are making to increase and review the balance of mutual trade will find expression in a new, long-term trade agreement, which will be signed tomorrow at the end of the talks.

Premier Jaroszewicz said today that from the viewpoint of our overall mutual relations the taking up, in our economic cooperation, of major subjects based on long-term agreements, will be of vital importance because they will impart to our cooperation a more stable character by simply making it less sensitive to difficulties caused by passing trends.

In this connection our side has put forward several proposals. They deal, for example, with problems of raw materials, energy industry and cooperation in third markets. Industrial cooperation is another field, also of considerable promise. Here I must say right away that much has been done in this field.

Nevertheless, the scope of the agreements we have been reaching, and also the part cooperation plays in general trade--particularly in Polish exports--is too small and bears no logical relations to the Polish economy's potential, which is being developed and modernized so strongly.

The heads of both governments have expressed their conviction that, and here I am referring to Baltic affairs, in the changing conditions--conditions of the formation of national sea fishery zones--there is a need to intensify cooperation in the Baltic and that conditions for this exist. It can continue to develop to mutual advantage, particularly in the protection of the living resources of the sea.

Much time was spent during the talks on the problems of further development of cooperation in culture, science and technology and in tourism and other forms of contacts between our citizens and social groups of both countries.

International questions have also been discussed--particularly the problems of detente, security and disarmament. Premier Jaroszewicz stated during the talks that disquiet was being felt over the intensification of the arms race, and the opening of a new technological phase in the mass destruction arms race, because this might, by direct proliferation of arms and increased danger of nuclear conflict, lead to the Vienna negotiations becoming more complicated and to making the situation in Europe more tense.

We Polish people and our government and community are of the opinion that the mutual renunciation of the use of neutron weapons in accordance with the proposals put forward by the socialist countries in the Geneva Disarmament Committee is in the interests of all.

Poland, naturally, for its part does all it can to give the process of detente an irreversible character and to extend it to the military sphere. As at present, we will continue to put into practice the decisions of the final act of Helsinki in a comprehensive way and implement the long-term program of building lasting peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

The talks are taking place in a good, friendly atmosphere. They will be continued tomorrow; the signing of the documents is expected to follow. [end recording]

Falldin Warns Jaroszewicz on Evictions

LD122330Y Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] This evening, during his talks with Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin raised the case of the two Swedish citizens of Polish-Jewish origin who were today prevented from entering Poland. At his meeting with the Polish premier, Prime Minister Falldin declared that Sweden sees the cases of people being sent away as directed against a single group if the reasons for such an action are not given in each instance. If the same persons continue to be sent away, Swedish-Polish relations will be strained, Falldin added.

The Polish premier said that in the future Polish authorities will contact Swedish authorities and the Foreign Ministry and state the reasons in every case of a person being turned away.

Jaroszewicz Speaks at Dinner

LD122214Y Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 April, PAP--During a dinner given in honour of Premier Falldin of Sweden, who is now in Warsaw on an official visit, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said, among other things:

You are visting a country whose people is absorbed in peaceful (?work). We are toiling over the social-economic development of the country. We are developing and updating industries, farming, the entire economy, Premier Jaroszewicz said. The Polish premier emphasized that Poland is doing all of that in order to elevate the material and spiritual level of life of her citizens. Our tasks are not easy, he continued.

We acknowledge with satisfaction in Poland the allround development of Polish-Swedish relations which has taken place over the past few years, Premier Jaroszewicz continued. We are carrying on an animated political dialogue on various levels. Frequent meetings of leading personalities of our countries have become a good tradition.

Next the Polish Prime Minister drew attention to the especial position which is held in Polish-Swedish relations by economic cooperation. We see in it, said he, a lasting foundation for the development of relations in other domains. Sweden ranks among these states in Europe with whom we have developed a most intensive trade exchange over the past few years. We do want to continue along this path.

Together with her socialist allies, Poland pursues a consistent foreign policy whose supreme aim is to deepen the detente process, security and equal-right peaceful cooperation. As we see it the Belgrade meeting met its basic target in the detente problematique, affirming the resolve of governments to closely respect and further execute all the principles and resolutions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki. Belgrade has also determined the holding of further multilateral meetings.

Disarmament is the problem upon which the Polish foreign policy concentrates its attention. We deem it necessary to supplement political detente with military relaxation. Poland has got special reasons for actively advocating effective measures in this domain and for expecting similar efforts from others. We set big store by the Soviet-American SALT talks and the Vienna disarmament negotiations in which we are taking an active part. Poland and her socialist allies are vitally interested to see these talks lead to positive results.

We appreciate the import of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. We hope that this session's resolutions will stimulate the course of future disarmament negotiations. We would like to see the session make a decision on holding a world disarmament conference, Premier Jaroszewicz said.

Anxiety and categoric objection are aroused in us by the plans to produce and deploy in Europe a new mass annihilation weapon, the neutron bomb. The realization of these intentions would hit out at the (?interests) of security and cooperation on our continent.

Further on in his speech Premier Jaroszewicz stated that Poland had expressed more than once her high opinion about the relations with Sweden. We treat these relations invariably as a constructive contribution to the cause of detente and confidence building among nations. There is strong conviction in Poland that Polish-Swedish cooperation has good products ahead.

Geographical proximity, the complementary character of our economies, convergence or proximity of the attitudes to many international issues, the traditional cultural bonds and the already achieved level of cooperation create a good basis for further actions, Premier Jaroszewicz said.

Jablonski Receives Falldin

LD1312587 Warsaw PAP in English 1200 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 April, PAP--Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin in the Belweder Palace.

LCY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, RECEIVED BY ZANDAROWSKI

AU1208147 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--A group of LCY officials led by Drasnko Popovic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium of Bosnia-Hercegovina, has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The purpose of the visit was to study the functioning of the Polish People's Republic's political system, especially the activities of party and social bodies and organizations in the National Unity Front. The delegation was also interested in the results of the reform of the local bodies of government and state administration and in the role of representational bodies in strengthening socialist democracy.

The LCY officials had talks in the Central Committee Organization Department with its head, Krystyn Dabrowa, and in the Central Committee Administration Department with its head, Teodor Palimaka. The delegation met also with Wit Drapich, deputy chairman of the All-Poland National Unity Front; Edmund Boratynski, head of the Chancellery of the Council of State; Mieczyslaw Grad, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council; and Kazimierz Kakol, head of the Office for Religious Affairs. In Warsaw and Piotrkow voivodships the delegation studied the experience of the local authorities in implementing the seventh congress program.

At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski. Henryk Kanicki, deputy head of the Central Committee Organization Department was present.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ASSESSES CARTER'S SECOND TRIP

AU1208357 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Franciszek Nietz article: "Carter's Second Trip--Reality and Commonplaces"]

[Text] Liberia, the state established by former negro slaves liberated by the United States who returned to Africa some 130 years ago, gave a warm and cordial welcome to the U.S. President. On the occasion of the honored guest's visit, Monday 3 April was proclaimed a national holiday, a bonus the Liberians deserved because, according to indiscreet press agencies, thousands of them had worked hard all the preceding Sunday to tidy up roads, to build triumphal arches and to hang up welcoming streamers. The merely 4-hour visit by Jimmy Carter in Monrovia was given a solemn character to emphasize, among other things, the special ties linking the two countries.

However, not everywhere during his 7-day trip to Venezuela, Brazil and Nigeria was President Carter received with equal cordiality. [paragraph continues]

There were no cheering crowds in Caracas, but, on the other hand, there were no anti-American demonstrations, which had preceded the President's arrival in Brazil. In Lagos the American visitor was received with dignity, although with restraint. Jimmy Carter was no doubt right when he asserted that the Third World's attitude toward the United States had changed. "The times" of the ugly American are over and no one could now imagine that an American visitor would be spat at by the crowds demonstrating at an airport (as was the case with Nixon in Venezuela).

Creating a new, "a more friendly," image of the United States was no doubt one of the crucial aims of Carter's second foreign trip--actually his third trip if we count last year's visit to London to attend the NATO summit meeting. But this was not the only aim. Another aim was to demonstrate Washington's increasing interest in the future of the developing countries, to deal with international economic cooperation, to tackle the energy problems which are so vital to the United States (the oil imports from Nigeria and Venezuela account for 25 percent of all U.S. oil imports), to discuss the future of the minority regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia and to promote the human rights campaign.

Observers maintain that this multitude of aims must have been responsible for the rather poor results of the entire trip. They have also drawn attention to the fact that, anxious for a positive echo of his talks and meetings with the leaders of the visited countries, the President was rather particular to avoid especially controversial problems. For example, during his press conference in Brazil Carter tried to make light of the rather crucial differences between the United States and Brazil insofar as the question of nuclear reactors imported from the FRG and human rights were concerned. "These differences," Carter said, "are really there. But the traditional ties between our two countries are far more important."

Many African capitals received with disappointment Carter's speech in Lagos. In accordance with high-sounding announcements, this speech was to contain a full review of U.S. policy toward black Africa and the proposals for normalizing relations in this part of the world. Carter's speech in the Nigerian International Affairs Institute, which was very general, although very solemn, did not contain any concrete information on the measures Washington is ready to take to liquidate racism, apartheid and the white minority governments in the south of Africa. Carter's unequivocal condemnation of the so-called internal accord between Smith's racist government and the three appeasing negro leaders was weakened by his refusal to apply a total economic embargo to the Republic of South Africa.

Despite its new elements, the president's African trip has demonstrated the basic differences which exist between Washington and the progressive African countries on the subject of Africa's future. We can assume that the new administration's policy toward Africa is still at the stage of formation. Economic interests seem still to dominate political considerations, and the fear that radical negro groups may take over Rhodesia make it impossible for the United States to play the role of an objective mediator between Smith's white regime, the organizations of the negro appeasers and the patriotic front.

Crude oil imports were a leading motive of Carter's talks in Venezuela and Nigeria. These two countries, which export large quantities of oil to the United States, want to raise their prices. On the one hand, this would be an "act of justice and would constitute an increase in the U.S. assistance for the developing countries" (this is the Caracas government's position), and, on the other hand, would compensate for the losses suffered by the two countries through the fall of the dollar. A possible rise in prices would upset the delicate balance of the U.S. economy, which is already burdened by the annually increasing cost of oil imports. Jimmy Carter tried to convince the presidents--Perez and Obasanjo--of this, but we still do not know to what effect.

But what we do know (in any case some commentators believe they know) is that the U.S. President's attempt, which was less publicized and more confidential, to mount a common "anticommunist" front of black African countries around the United States, ended in a fiasco. Nigeria and the so-called frontline countries led by Tanzania were to form the basis of this alliance. Hence, no doubt, the compliments addressed to the Lagos authorities and Carter's assurances that Nigerian-U.S. relations "are better than ever before" and that the two countries "have achieved the basic agreement on the situation in the regions affected by the upheavals in Africa."

These pious wishes were contradicted by the joint American-Nigerian communique. Moreover Jimmy Carter himself admitted aboard his plane en route to Liberia: "Our approaches to the situation in the south of Africa differ." Also with regard to the evaluation of the situation in the "Horn" of Africa these differences were quite obvious. What Washington found especially awkward and inconvenient was Lagos' insistence that trade relations with the racist governments in the south of Africa should be broken off. As everyone knows the United States maintains wide-ranging economic relations with the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia.

President Carter's main purpose in his trip to the four countries in Latin America and Africa was to "demonstrate that the United States is capable of constructively and creatively acting for the good of the pluralistic world in which mankind is now living." This general and almost philosophic formulation of the purpose of that long mission tells us little about its real scope and results. No doubt it was a success to some extent--the President's personal success, if not a success of U.S. diplomacy. It has also hinted at the White House's interest in new spheres and in the geographical areas neglected by the previous administrations. In this way Carter's trip can be regarded as a development of his administration's foreign policy, as a sui generis review of the problems which will now have to be tackled without the cheering crowds and triumphal arches.

U.S. APPLIES DOUBLE STANDARD IN APPROACH TO HUMAN RIGHTS

LD121704Y Warsaw PAP in English 1505 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 12 April, PAP--An article by Robert W. Barnett, former adviser to the U.S. state secretary for Asian affairs, has recently appeared in American press, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, New York TIMES, in which the author openly admitted that Americans apply different measure towards China than other countries in their campaign to defend "the human rights".

He wrote among other things that lack of respect for the rights of an individual in China appears from the Confucian traditions of subordinating the interests of the individual to those of the collective. The author makes it clear that Washington's "winking at China is dictated by the interests of the United States which is eager to maintain good relations with that country.

He attempts to prove that China is a very "special" state in which the primary principle has been to survive, to satisfy the basic needs of the community such as food, lodgings etc.

The principles of the Chinese system are based, according to the author, upon the foundations different from those of Western bourgeois democracies.

Barnett emphasized that for that reason Americans should not make the Chinese approach towards the issue of "human rights" an obstacle to the normalization of relations between [the United States] and China, and what is more, should try to better understand the separate character of China and respect it.

The approach of Washington administration to the current home policy of China is not the only example in the West of applying a double measure to the human rights issue. A similar principle of approach towards the policies of the Chinese leadership is employed by other Western states, and especially by their mass media.

BRIEFS

SZYDLAK RECEIVES BULGARIA'S TODORIEV--On 10 April Vice Premier Jan Szydlak received Nikola Todoriev, Bulgarian minister of power supply, and discussed with him some problems of Polish-Bulgarian energy cooperation. Andrzej Szozda, minister of power industry and atomic energy, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

ZSL VISIT TO SYRIA--The delegation of the ZSL, which has visited Syria under ZSL Presidium member and Secretary Bronislaw Owsianik at the invitation of the Syrian Peasant Union, studied the development of Syrian agriculture, discussed the lines of further cooperation with the Peasant Union and participated in the Damascus congress of solidarity with the Palestinian people. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

SPRING SOWING PROGRESS--Although the tempo of spring fieldwork has been accelerated in the past few days, the progress of sowing throughout the country is very uneven. Southeastern voivodships have sown almost 80 percent of the grain area, Wielkopolska territory over 50 percent and the central regions about 35 percent. Spring grain sowing has been completed on over 1.8 million hectares, that is, on about 53 percent of the planned grain area. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

HEALTH COOPERATION PLAN--Warsaw, 12 April, PAP--A delegation of the Austrian Ministry of Health and Environment Protection headed by Department Director Heinrich Havlasek ended their visit to Poland on April 11th. The Austrian guests held talks at the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in Warsaw on further development of cooperation between health service organizations in the two countries. The sides signed the second plan of cooperation between Polish and Austrian health authorities in the years 1978-1979, in which they undertook to exchange information on occurring, preventing and combating infectious diseases. The agreement also provides for closer cooperation in oncology, occupational diseases, orthopaedics, traumatology, anaesthesiology, environmental hygiene and toxicology, which will be implemented by specially appointed scientific institutes and higher medical schools in both countries. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0905 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD]

POLISH AMBASSADOR TO U.S.--Washington, 7 April PAP--Polish Ambassador to the United States Romuald Spasowski today presented his credentials to the U.S. President Jimmy Carter. In a short statement, President Carter said that relations between Poland and the United States are [word indistinct] and that cooperation between the two countries is increasingly broadening. The President also referred to his recent visit to Warsaw and the visit paid to the United States by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek. President Carter received Ambassador Spasowski at a private audience at which security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski was also present. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON REPORTED

White House Ceremony Remarks

AU131018Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU

[Report on speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP Central Committee general secretary, at 12 April White House arrival ceremony]

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES 12/4/1978--The visit takes place, the Romanian head of state said, when the relations between Romania and the U.S. witness steady progress. Of course, economic exchanges have considerably increased in the last ten years--almost tenfold those of ten years ago--just as cooperation in science, culture, and also in interchanges of citizens between the two countries. We hope that during the talks, we shall identify fresh possibilities for this cooperation to witness also in the coming years considerably bigger progress, [a] fact which fully corresponds to the interests of the two countries and peoples, of international peace and cooperation.

It is true that our countries have different social systems, but I consider that in the world of today this must not be an obstacle in the carrying out of an active cooperation in all domains, setting out from respect for independence and sovereignty, renunciation of threat or use of force, from mutually advantageous cooperation. I would mention with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and the U.S.A. are founded precisely on this basis.

If we can be satisfied, the Romanian head of state said, with the level of relationship between our countries, although there are still problems to be solved and many possibilities for the expansion of this relationship, as regards the international situation, there keep being, unfortunately, rather complex situations. Mankind is faced with particularly difficult economic problems, in many parts of the world there are conflicts, threatening clouds which lead to state of affairs with very serious consequences. In face of this situation it is necessary that all countries, regardless of size, military force or social system, act in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence, in order to achieve a cooperation founded on equality and mutual respect, to ensure the right of each nation to develop free, without any outside interference.

As participant in the elaboration and signatory of the Helsinki documents on European security, Romania and the United States act for the translation into life of these documents which are a unitary whole, both in the economic, cultural, scientific and humanitarian domain and on questions of military disengagement. Unfortunately we cannot say that the Belgrade conference has made significant progress. Therefore, it is necessary that until the next meeting in Madrid sustained efforts be made in order to meet halfway the aspirations of the peoples who wish to live in peace and cooperation.

It is necessary that everything be done for the achievement of peace in the Middle East, which should lead to the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967, to the settlement of the Palestinians question, including the formation of an independent Palestinian state, to guaranteeing integrity, sovereignty and independence to all states in the region, which have to found the relations among them on good neighbourliness and cooperation.

We wish to cooperate as closely as possible on the problems of disarmament and hope that the session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to these problems will record practical results on the path of disarmament and, particularly nuclear disarmament, in the engineering of a world of peace and cooperation.

Although the United States is a very developed country, and Romania is a developing country, the problems of abolishing underdevelopment and building a new international economic order preoccupy our countries alike. We take note of the fact that without ensuring new, democratic economic relations based on equality and mutual advantage, the abolishment [as received] of underdevelopment cannot be secured, nor economic stability and progress.

Indeed, there are many problems in which our countries could cooperate with good results. I hope that the talks we shall have will keep laying the foundations of cooperation to our peoples' mutual interest, for a juster and better world, in which each people can devote its forces to happiness, welfare and liberty.

Ceausescu, Carter Begin Talks

AU130825Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Official talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter began yesterday at the White House; the talks will be resumed today. The two chiefs of state reiterated their common desire to bring about a new expansion of bilateral relations, in the spirit of the outstanding results attained in this respect in the past 10 years.

Tackling certain topical international problems, the talks between the two presidents particularly focussed on ways and means of politically solving problems facing mankind and highlighted both countries' interest in and concern with as well as their contribution to solving, through negotiations, differences and conflicts that create sources of tension and unrest in the world. Along these lines, the exchange of views on ways and means of solving the Middle East situation emphasized the need to make efforts to reach a just and lasting peace in that region.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter also pointed to the need to continue to develop relations of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and to strengthen peace, cooperation and security for the progress and prosperity of all peoples.

Ceausescu Meets Treasury Secretary

AU131006Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 13/4/1978--On April 12 in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received in Washington Michael Blumenthal, secretary of the Treasury of the US.

Views were exchanged during the interview on problems related to the development of economic relations between Romania and the United States, with special stress laid on their financial aspects. Some questions of international monetary situation were also discussed.

The need was emphasized for all existing possibilities to be made use of in order to ensure the development and deepening of the Romanian-U.S. economic and financial relations, upon mutually advantageous bases.

Agriculture Secretary Meets Ceausescu

AU131008Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 13/4/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Robert Bergland, secretary of Agriculture of the USA, at the Blair House, in the afternoon of April 12.

Tackled on the occasion were problems pertaining to the collaboration between the two countries in agriculture. They pointed out the successes won in promoting collaboration in agricultural production and in scientific research, underscoring the need for new forms of complex cooperation apt to contribute to the development of the Romanian-American relations in these domains. Expressed was both countries' wish to contribute, by the content of the bilateral collaboration in agriculture and also by their international activity, to the settlement of the food problems as part of the general efforts meant to help eradicating underdevelopment, establishing a new international economic order.

Ceausescu, Acting Commerce Secretary

AU131014Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0949 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 13/4/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Sidney Harman, interim secretary of commerce of the United States, at the Blair House, in the afternoon of April 12.

Opinions were exchanged on the occasion on the evolution of the Romanian-American economic relations. Examined were fresh possibilities to develop economic, industrial and technological collaboration and cooperation between Romanian enterprises and American companies.

They underlined with satisfaction the results obtained so far as well as the determination of both sides to use the possibilities at hand, to identify new concrete ways and modalities to increase the volume of commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous bases, to amplify cooperation both on a bilateral plane and in third markets.

Ceausescu Meets Mayor Washington

AU131007Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 13/4/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mrs Elena Ceausescu received Walter Washington, mayor of the U.S. capital city, and his wife, in the afternoon of April 12.

On the occasion, the golden key of Washington city was offered, within a ceremony, to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The mayor of the U.S. capital city spoke most appreciatively of the personality of the Romanian president.

On thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu conveyed a warm salute to the residents of Washington from the Romanian people, and appreciatively referred to the feelings of friendship and hospitality shown to them these days.

Andrei Meets With Vance

AU130950Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A meeting took place at the U.S. State Department between Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The meeting was attended by Vasile Pungan, minister at the Presidency of the Republic and chief of the group of counselors of the president of the republic, as well as by (Walter Mirnets) counselor of the State Department; George Vest, assistant secretary for European affairs; and Patricia Derian, assistant secretary for humanitarian affairs.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the positive evolution of manysided Romanian-U.S. relations, tackled issues concerning the development of these relations on the political, economic, cultural and scientific levels and discussed cooperation in the efforts to solve international problems. Both sides assessed that there are many opportunities for further developing the manifold Romanian-U.S. relations, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of international cooperation.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual understanding.

Machinebuilding Minister's Activities

AU131016Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES 13/4/1978--Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building of Romania, and Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had working meetings in Washington with Sidney Harman, interim secretary of commerce of the United States, and John L. Moore, president of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

The discussions covered questions regarding the expansion of the trade exchanges between the two countries and the deepening of technico-economic cooperation between American companies and Romanian foreign trade companies.

CEAUSESCU ACCEPTS AWARD FROM BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV 5 APR

AU111345Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Speech by Nicholae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP Central Committee general secretary, when presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order by Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and BCP Central Committee first secretary, aboard ship on 5 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear comrades, I want to express warm thanks for the high distinction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria "Georgi Dimitrov" Order which I have been awarded today. I view this as an appreciation of both my activity among the ranks of the RCP and the revolutionary movement for the cause of the well-being and happiness of my people and as an appreciation of the contribution I have made, together with the entire party, to continuously expanding Romanian-Bulgarian friendship.

I view this distinction as a symbol of the traditional relations between the RCP and the BCP and between our countries and peoples, designed to stress the correctness of the RCP policy of continuously strengthening cooperation between our parties and countries in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

Indeed, the Romanian and Bulgarian revolutionaries have closely cooperated under the difficult conditions of the struggle against the Ottoman domination, for national independence; they have helped each other in difficult times and have struggled shoulder to shoulder with weapons in hand.

It is of historic merit to our communist parties that they have developed this solidarity--and I must mention that the RCP has always made it a duty of honor to develop friendship between the communist and workers parties generally and friendship among all socialist countries.

Since this distinction has been awarded to me on my 60th birthday, I must confess, dear Comrade Zhivkov, that throughout my activity of 45 years in the revolutionary movement I have done all I can to serve the cause of the party and of socialism and I have always acted to promote friendship between our parties and peoples.

It is true that particularly in the past ten years relations between our parties and peoples have experienced very forceful development. I believe I am not wrong in saying that the meetings we have had during this period and they have been quite numerous, and the talks and joint actions we have undertaken and in which you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, have played an active role have made a major contribution to expanding these relations.

By chance you are awarding me this distinction on the day on which we have opened the work on Turnu Magurele-Nicopole hydroelectric complex. I want to view this as a symbol and as an expression of the common desire to do all we can to develop cooperation between our parties and peoples.

The fact that the distinction bears the name of Georgi Dimitrov--a great Bulgarian and international revolutionary figure who has always struggled for our people's friendship and rapprochement--makes me view it also as a symbol.

I want to thank you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, the Central Committee, and the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the distinction that has been awarded to me.

I want to assure you that, together with the party Central Committee, the State Council and the country's government, I will do all I can so that relations between our parties and peoples will constantly develop.

I want to conclude with warm wishes for continuously strengthening solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the BCP and between our countries and peoples.

I also want to extend to you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, wishes for much good health and success in your entire activity and to convey wishes for success to the other Bulgarian friends and to the Bulgarian people in implementing the program on socialist development and on well-being and happiness. (loud, prolonged applause)

MOSCOW'S PRAVDA REPORTS ANDREI'S THANKS FOR GROMYKO MESSAGE

LD111349Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister, has sent a telegram to A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, expressing warm gratitude for the latter's congratulations and wishes on the occasion of his being appointed to this post.

I express my conviction, the telegram says, that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Romania and the USSR will constantly strengthen and develop for the benefit of the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and for the benefit of the universal cause of socialism, peace and international security.

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION ARRIVES--A delegation of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism led by Politburo member (Aziz Belal), arrived in Bucharest yesterday. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 5 Apr 78 p 5 AU]

SPOKESMAN VIEWS CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD121850Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG)--At today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, spokesman Mirko Kalezic was asked to comment on U.S. President Carter's decision to postpone indefinitely a final decision on the neutron bomb.

"What is involved, as officially formulated, is a decision to postpone production of the neutron bomb and not a definite step. Nevertheless, although temporary, this measure can have a positive effect on the general efforts being exerted in the present situation by the international community, within the framework of preparations for the U.N. special session on disarmament. What is indispensable, however, are concrete measures in the direction of stopping the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race for which the nuclear powers bear primary responsibility," said Kalezic.

OFFICIAL ASSESSES BREZHNEV'S SPEECH ON TIES WITH U.S.

LD121855Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG)--At today's press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the press spokesman for the secretariat was asked to comment on a section of the speech made by General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Brezhnev, onboard the cruiser, the Admiral Senyavin. The section related to international problems, especially Soviet-U.S. relations and strategic armament limitation negotiations.

"We appraise as positive all efforts aimed at halting the armament race and surmounting the standstill in the relaxation of international tension by way of negotiation and understanding", the spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, stated. "This is how we see also the position set out by General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev on the Soviet Union's readiness to surmount difficulties and the standstill in negotiations towards the conclusion of a long-term Soviet-United States agreement to limit offensive strategic armament."

TANJUG VIEWS ROMANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD121336Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 12 (TANJUG)--U.S. political circles attach special significance to the visit of Romanian President Ceausescu, who arrived here yesterday for a six-day official visit to the U.S. The U.S. supports Romania's present role in the world and its efforts towards strengthening its independence. Romania's role and efforts are especially appreciated here in view of the Mideast crisis and the fact that Romania is the only Warsaw Treaty country with normal diplomatic relations with Israel.

Ceausescu, last year visited both by Begin and As-Sadat, is now visiting Washington immediately following a visit from Israel's Foreign Minister Dayan to Bucharest and Ceausescu's recent talks with President as-Sadat. Although the Romanian side emphasizes that President Ceausescu has not come here in any capacity of mediator, yet special attention is attached to his role in that sense.

As for bilateral relations, especially economic ones, the two countries have been expanding them from year to year. Last year Romania bought nearly fifty per cent ownership in a coal mine in Virginia to protect regular deliveries from the U.S.

However, Romania complains of not having permanent "most-favoured-nation" status, with the U.S. Congress annually granting it most-favoured-nation treatment. Romania considers this not only to be discriminatory, but also to the detriment of longer-term planning in the development of economic and especially trade co-operation between the two countries. However, as U.S. circles state, no prospects exist for the time being for guaranteeing the most favoured nation clause to Romania.

LCY DRAFT REPORT VIEWS EVOLUTION OF WORKERS MOVEMENT

LD121756Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0630 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

["From the Draft Report on the Work of the LCY and of the LCY Central Committee Between the 10th and 11th Congresses--The International Activity of the LCY Between the 10th and the 11th Congresses"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--In the period between the two congresses the LCY and other sociopolitical organizations in our country maintained very fruitful and intensive international cooperation. The LCY cooperated with over 100 communist, workers, socialist, social democratic, progressive, people's and national liberation parties and movements; the SAWPY cooperated with 130 parties and movements; the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions cooperated with 125 national, regional and international trade union organizations; and the Federation of Yugoslav Youth cooperated with 450 youth and student organizations. This cooperation, in the assessment of the LCY as set forth in the draft report on the work of the LCY and of the LCY Central Committee between the two congresses, "represents one of the essential components and substances of the overall international activity of Yugoslavia." During the past period the unity of the LCY members on foreign policy questions was "an important factor of the overall ideological and political unity of the League of Communists" which is comprehensively involved in interpreting the sociopolitical essence of our lasting orientation toward the policy of nonalinement and of the foreign political initiatives of Yugoslavia, which are based on this policy and of our views on international developments and trends in the world.

According to the LCY assessment, since the 10th congress a very complex and often contradictory process of socioeconomic and political changes has evolved in Europe; the consolidation of socialist and progressive forces has been a component part of that process. The political mobilization of the working class and its parties and trade unions and also of the broad masses and youth was expressed in their demands not only to improve their economic position but also to change their social status--for a more direct influence on decisionmaking in social affairs, greater economic and social equality and for more essential changes in the socioeconomic and the political system.

In these conditions, in the communist, socialist and social democratic parties and movements there occurred a significant reexamination of existing political concepts and the abandonment of some earlier ideological and doctrinaire notions. The League of Communists followed these processes with great attention and signifies the enrichment of socialist thought and practice and the overcoming of old relations within the workers movement.

The LCY, which has fought for the right of every party to independently lay down its revolutionary strategy and tactics for decades, has endorsed these positive developments in the workers movement. It believes that they are very significant for democratic and progressive social development, the preservation of peace and for the development of international cooperation.

During the past period, the draft report notes, individual workers and communist parties of Western Europe strongly affirmed themselves as national political forces, and their influence on real social developments in their own countries and further afield as well has increased considerably. In their internal policy these parties fight for the defense and for the further development of the achievements of elementary bourgeois democracy. They consider that this is not only a condition of the struggle to acquire power but an element of the vision of the kind of socialist society for which they are fighting. These parties advocate new relations between communist parties, reject centralism and monolithism and insist on the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference and the responsibility of each party to its own working class and people. This was particularly evident in the preparations for and at the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties. However, this positive general process was not devoid of certain contradictions, opposition and difficulties inherited from the past, or of attempts at interference by various outside factors. As a result some negative manifestations, such as a split in individual parties, occurred. However, the positive general strategic orientation has become a reality which has consolidated the political prestige of the communist parties of Western Europe and their influence on contemporary social and political developments.

During the past period the LCY made a number of concrete initiatives for the promotion and development of varied and fruitful cooperation with West European communist parties. This activity unfolded through meetings and talks between top party leaders and through an exchange of delegations and study groups. The general characteristic of these contacts and cooperation was their openness, working character and reciprocal tolerance of views. They showed "significant similarity or identity of views on essential questions of the development and the role of the workers and progressive movement, whereas the ideopolitical differences in the stands and in the practice between these parties and the LCY did not represent a hindrance to the successful development of equal cooperation, reciprocal support and solidarity."

The LCY believes that this cooperation, which was particularly intensive during the 2 years of preparations for the conference of European communist and workers parties, at the time as the conference was being held "represented a contribution to the general positive developments in the workers movement in Europe and to an improvement of the general international situation on the continent." Since the Helsinki CSCE that meeting has been the most significant political event in Europe.

"The active role of the LCY in the preparations for the conference, and especially the participation of the LCY delegation led by Comrade Tito, contributed to the affirmation of new qualities in the relations between the communist and workers parties.

The conference strongly manifested the aspirations and asserted the concepts and the practice--which the LCY has been advocating since 1948--that relations between the communist and workers parties must be built on the principles of independence, autonomy, noninterference and responsibility to their own workers class and peoples."

The different paths of struggle for socialism and for the construction of socialist social relations, the draft report goes on to stress, "were confirmed at that meeting as an objective law." In addition, the significance, the role and the contribution of the nonalined movement to the struggle for peace and equal international cooperation were stressed at the Berlin conference--the first time this has been done in the document of a multilateral meeting of communist parties. In the period since the conference the consolidation of those forces in the communist movement which advocate full independence of the parties has continued.

The relations between the SFRY and the USSR, and between the LCY and the CPSU, developed on the basis of the principles contained in the Belgrade declaration of 1955 and in the Moscow declaration and statement of 1956. The open and meaningful talks between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev in November 1976 and August 1977, and the documents adopted on those occasions "represented a significant encouragement for the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation and confirmed the stability of the foundations upon which the relations between the two countries and parties are developing."

During the past period the LCY and the SAWPY intensified their relations and cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties of Western Europe. This cooperation, stresses the draft report, "has improved precisely because the processes gradually overcoming the old policy and the practice of confrontation with communist parties are evolving within the framework of these parties, and because in some West European countries cooperation with all workers parties and other democratic forces is increasingly demonstrated as being historically inevitable."

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD131018Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish prime minister, arrived this morning with his wife and closest colleagues for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin, the Turkish prime minister was greeted by Veselin Djuranovic and his wife and the highest ranking Yugoslav officials.

MOSCOW REPORTS DEMICHEV RECEIVED BY KARDELJ, DOLANC, GRLICKOV

LD122205Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, received Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, in Ljubljana today. During their meeting they discussed questions of the theory and practice of the building of socialism. The meeting was attended by Franc Popit, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee.

Petr Demichev also met with Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. They discussed matters of mutual interest and expressed satisfaction at the expansion of the fruitful relations between the two parties and two states. During the meeting it was stressed that the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, constituted the most important contribution to the positive development of bilateral coopenation.

Demichev also had talks with Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The meetings took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BORBA PUBLISHES COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY MALTESE LEADER

AU121810Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Text of the joint Yugoslav-Maltese communique on the visit of Malta's Prime Minister Dom Mintoff to Yugoslavia issued in Belgrade on 7 April]

[Text] Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 5 to 6 April 1978 at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The prime minister of Malta was received by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on currently important international problems of interest for the two nonalined countries and especially on the situation in the Mediterranean and the necessary efforts to strengthen peace and security and intensify cooperation in this part of the world.

Close Political Cooperation

In an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual respect and understanding Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, carried out an comprehensive exchange of views on the development of Yugoslav-Maltese cooperation as well as on the most important current questions of international relations of mutual interest.

The following participated in the talks on the Maltese side: Dr Edgar (Mizzi), chief legal adviser; Albert (Mizzi), president of the Air Malta-Sea Malta Corporation; Joe (Cassar), president of the corporation for Malta's development; and (Camel Vella), member of parliament; and on the Yugoslav side: Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Malta; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Trajko Trajkovski, head of the office for neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Petar Krasulja, director in the Federal Institute for Economic Planning; and Albert Bubucic, head of group in the office for neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed over the development of the friendly bilateral relations and mutual cooperation which are based on the aspirations and efforts by the two countries to further expand and advance this cooperation. The close cooperation in the political sphere, which has been particularly strongly manifested in the international field, was especially emphasized.

The two sides noted that the initial steps have been made in developing economic cooperation and that the activity initiated in this connection must be continued to further advance this cooperation and intensify and expand economic relations.

The two premiers believe that detente is still limited in area and in substance and subject to oscillations and that it is difficult to imagine a lasting and stable detente without beginning the process of essential disarmament. They declared themselves in favor of continuing the process of relaxation of tension which should become a universal process and pointed out the need to make active efforts in this direction.

Joint Venture Projects

The two premiers stressed the importance attached by Yugoslavia and Malta to linking the questions of European security and cooperation with security and cooperation in the Mediterranean because there can be no stable peace in Europe without peace in the Mediterranean basin. The positive contribution of the two countries within the framework of the noted activity and contribution of the group of nonalined and neutral countries at the Belgrade CSCE meeting along the lines of a dynamic and integral implementation of the Helsinki final act was emphasized in this context. Proceeding from the broader interests of the Mediterranean countries, the two premiers expressed their conviction that the cooperation of the countries of this region must be intensively developed in all fields and that the two countries will engage themselves in this direction.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, welcomed the decision of nonalined Malta to obtain neutral status and expressed the support of the Federal Executive Council for the efforts of the government of the Republic of Malta to win this status for Malta, proceeding from the conviction that the strengthening of its independent and nonalined position is in the interest of peace and security in the Mediterranean and beyond it. In this respect the Yugoslav side expressed its readiness for political and economic cooperation with Malta and agreed that efforts should be intensified for the realization of the joint venture projects in Malta.

The two premiers noted that the Cyprus crisis represents a source of danger in this part of the Mediterranean and that the solution of this problem can be found in a dialog between the two ethnic Cypriot communities on the basis of equality and without any outside interference and, at the same time, in preserving the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of nonalined Cyprus on the basis of the resolution by the UN General Assembly.

The presidents of the two governments resolutely condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon, aggression which represents a direct violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this independent and nonalined country and which aims at weakening the PLO as the essential factor for solving the Middle East crisis.

They advocated a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis on the basis of an unconditional and complete withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own independent state, as well as of the rights of all states of the region to their independence and security.

International Problems

A mutual desire was expressed that the problems in the Horn of Africa be solved through a peaceful dialog between the sides concerned on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national rights of the peoples of this region in the spirit of the OAU decisions.

The two sides expressed their support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against colonialism and apartheid and especially for the right of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, who are under the occupation of racist regimes, to realize their right to self-determination and true independence on their own and without any imposition of so-called "internal solutions."

The two sides stressed the need to make further efforts to establish a new international economic system and called attention to the importance of a consistent implementation, as quickly as possible, of the views of nonalined countries and of the developing countries of the Group of 77.

The two premiers especially emphasized the role and importance of the movement of nonalinement which is being increasingly confirmed as a decisive independent factor in the struggle for peace and the democratization of international political and economic relations, which is reflected in the adoption of its aims and principles by a great majority of the UN member countries. The growth and the influence of the movement of nonalinement is accompanied by incidents of pressure and of attempts to divide nonalined countries on various grounds; and the conflicts between the individual nonalined countries are particularly exploited in this connection. For this reason it is particularly important for all nonalined countries to strive to overcome the existing problems and to strengthen their unity and solidarity.

It was mutually emphasized that the relaxation of tension should become an integral part and that it should extend to all regions and spheres of international relations, especially in the Mediterranean region.

The premiers of the two governments devoted extraordinary attention to disarmament problems and in this connection they stressed the great importance they attached to convening the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which should determine the principles and the program of measures to initiate the process of substantive disarmament.

The prime minister of Malta expressed his satisfaction to be again in friendly Yugoslavia and his gratitude for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to him and to his delegation.

Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit Malta and the invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

IRISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR VISIT

LD121625Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Michael O'Kennedy, Irish minister of foreign affairs, accompanied by his wife and his associates, arrived today for an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs. At the airport at Surcin the distinguished guest was welcomed and greeted by Milos Minic, his wife Milka and officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

Talks With Minic

LD121944Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1824 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 12, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President and Federal Foreign Secretary Milos Minic today had the first round of talks with visiting Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy.

The two foreign ministers are expected to discuss overall Yugoslav-Irish relations, focusing on possibilities for expanded and more meaninful economic cooperation, presently at a modest level. They will also consider possibilities for cultural and tourist cooperation promotion.

In addition, Foreign Ministers Minic and O'Kennedy will compare notes on major international developments, world economic development, and the introduction of a new international economic order. Their exchange of views will cover disarmament problems and prospects for the progress of European security and cooperation processes.

Further Details

LD122203Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2015 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Talks were held in a friendly atmosphere this afternoon between Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Michael O'Kennedy, Irish minister of foreign affairs. Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Dragan Bernadic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zivan Berisavljevic, SFRY ambassador in the Irish Republic; Djuka Vukolic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

In the Irish delegation were: Noel Dorr, deputy general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; T.F. O'Sullivan, Irish ambassador in the SFRY; Kester Heaslip, assistant general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Joseph Small and other officials.

The talks between the two ministers and their colleagues embraced bilateral relations and the most topical international issues. Both sides started that Yugoslav-Irish relations, although established only a year ago, are marked by significant results in all spheres and this reflects real possibilities for the progress of mutual cooperation. It was stressed that direct contacts make an important contribution toward the expansion of bilateral cooperation, which is also aided by the good political and economic understanding existing between the two countries.

Special attention was devoted to economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Irish Republic. In this context it was agreed that both sides should exert efforts to expand goods exchange and to introduce other forms of economic cooperation. Minic and O'Kennedy spoke in detail about the relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, of which the Irish Republic is a member. Minister O'Kennedy reiterated his understanding of the Yugoslav demands in relations with the EEC, but he pointed out at the same time certain economic difficulties experienced by the community.

In their discussion of the most important international questions, Minic and O'Kennedy spoke about the present situation in the process of international relaxation of tension and stressed the need for all countries to be included in the development of detente. In connection with the latest developments in the Middle East situation, the diplomatic heads of both countries expressed their anxiety at the possibility of further deterioration in this region and stressed the necessity for greater efforts to be undertaken by the international community toward finding a just settlement and establishing a lasting peace in this territory. The role which the United Nations might play in this direction was pointed out.

The forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament and the significance of this meeting were also reviewed by Minic and his guest. Both sides confirmed that Yugoslavia and the Irish Republic have great hopes of the special session and the decisions which will be adopted there. These decisions, it was stressed, can open the process of further practical steps leading to the real beginning of disarmament in the world.

Milos Minic and Michael O'Kennedy will continue their dialog tomorrow, and separate talks will be held between their closest colleagues.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD130950Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2125 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 April--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife gave a dinner in the Federal Executive Council Building at New Belgrade tonight in honor of Michael O'Kennedy, Irish minister of foreign affairs, and his wife. Apart from the two ministers' closest aides, the dinner was attended by representatives of Yugoslavia's sociopolitical, economic and cultural life.

During the dinner, Milos Minic and Michael O'Kennedy exchanged toasts.

Addressing his guest from Ireland and his wife, Milos Minic said:

"Mr Minister, we see your visit, which is at the same time the first official visit of a high-ranking representative of the Irish Government to Yugoslavia, as an expression of both sides' desire to establish even closer links and expand cooperation between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Ireland.

"Recently, when the president of our republic stopped briefly at Shannon, on which occasion he was accorded an exceptionally warm and cordial welcome, we were able to see for ourselves that there was readiness on both sides and good foundations for the development of comprehensive cooperation between our two countries.

"The exchange of visits and the contacts recently established at governmental, parliamentary and economic levels show that mutual interests and conditions exist for closer and more intense cooperation in all fields. We attach particular significance to the development of economic relations, a field in which there is mutual interest and which has numerous untapped possibilities."

Expressing satisfaction at the fact that the attitudes of nonalined Yugoslavia and nonbloc Ireland on many of the problems of the present-day world are close or identical, Minic said that "as a result of this we have developed very good Yugoslav-Irish cooperation in the United Nations and at other international gatherings and especially cooperation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and at the recently concluded Belgrade meeting of this conference."

Speaking about today's Yugoslav-Irish talks, Minic stressed that the two sides had expressed "very close views on the importance of efforts made to implement the Helsinki final act, to which the Belgrade meeting was devoted. This meeting gave its contribution to the realization of the continuity of this policy. In Belgrade it was confirmed again that the continuation of the process of the relaxation of tension and the further strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe represented the only alternative."

The federal secretary for foreign affairs expressed anxiety "at the fact that no great progress has yet been made in the settling of the problem of disarmament and at the continuation of the arms race, which represents a grave threat to peace and security. We are glad that during our talks today we were able to note that both our countries attach great importance to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, from which we expect decisions which will lay the political foundations for the beginning of the process of general disarmament."

Pointing out the dangers which the crises hotbeds constitute with regard to peace in the world, Milos Minic said: "We are deeply convinced that through intensified efforts by all the peace-loving countries and forces of the world it is possible to achieve, in a peaceful way, lasting and just solutions both for the Middle East crisis and for the crises in the Horn of Africa, southern Africa, Cyprus and elsewhere.

"We are equally convinced that it is high time indispensable accords were reached through negotiations between the developed and developing countries on solutions to the acute international economic problems, which would be both in the interest of the speedier development of developing countries, whose economic position is increasingly difficult, and in the interest of the developed countries."

At this moment, Minic said, Yugoslavia, together with other nonalined countries, is actively preparing for the forthcoming important meetings in Kabul and Belgrade. We are convinced that these meetings, just like those before them, will strengthen the role and influence of the nonalined movement in the world. These countries, together with other peace-loving countries, are today the champions of the constructive actions aimed at settling topical international problems.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs expressed the conviction that the first visit of an Irish minister of foreign affairs to be paid to Yugoslavia would represent a significant impetus to the development and strengthening of Yugoslav-Irish relations in all fields and in the interest of both countries.

"Dear friends, allow me to raise this glass to the health of President Hillery, to the health of our Irish friends, to the further prosperity of the Irish people and the further development of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ireland," Milos Minic said at the end of his toast.

In reply to the toast, Michael O'Kennedy, Irish minister of foreign affairs, said that although this was the first official visit to Yugoslavia by a member of the Irish Government, and although diplomatic relations between the two countries had been established for less than a year, our acquaintance had a long history. "Despite geographical distance, there are similarities in the history of the peoples of our two countries. They were for centuries oppressed, and their freedom was not won easily," the Irish diplomatic head stressed.

In Ireland we follow with special interest Yugoslavia's activity in the nonalined movement, and we have witnessed the growth of this movement into a great power for the progress of peace and prosperity in the world. This interest has in no way been lessened since Ireland became a member of the European community. Our country is a loyal member of that community and is devoted to its aims and strivings: aims which are also directed toward peace and prosperity in Europe and the world as a whole. But Ireland is also a small country outside of the military alliances and as such it cannot but sympathize with the hopes and fears of other countries in a similar situation.

Pointing to the need for the pursuit of freedom, progress and peace to become a universal process, the Irish minister stressed that "there is nothing more important than the establishment of a balance between economic and social development in the northern and southern hemispheres, the struggle against hunger, sickness and ignorance, and the efforts to enable the less developed countries to attain the well-being of their peoples."

Expressing his gratitude for the invitation to visit other parts of Yugoslavia after his stay in Belgrade, Michael O'Kennedy said that this would be "an opportunity not only to become acquainted with the beauties of your country, which are renowned throughout the world, but also to acquire impressions of the various cultures in the country. This is not purely the interest of a mere Irishman, but also a desire to get to know better the difference inflicted by history on our societies. The presence of various ethnic and religious characteristics within one national community can and should contribute to the richer and more powerful development of national consciousness as a whole. This often comes about, but may at the same time lead to most difficult problems and as far as this is concerned, history has, as you know, left Ireland with a difficult heritage. However, we are convinced that good will and common sense will win through in the end and we are resolved to build political structures which will direct the energies and talents of the entire Irish people and will benefit from that which is best in the Irish tradition. We are encouraged in this by the success achieved by the Yugoslav Government and peoples in developing a federal structure based on much greater ethnic and linguistic complexity, and we shall therefore continue to follow with interest the achievements of your country in this regard."

"I hope, Mr Vice President, that you will soon be able to visit Ireland where you will be able to see for yourself the good will reciprocating your country's interest.

"It was a great honor for us when the Yugoslav president stopped over in Shannon on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States, when I myself had the honor of greeting him on behalf of the Irish Government. I would like you to join me in a toast to His Excellency Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president, and in a toast to the good fortune and prosperity of the Yugoslav people," Michael O'Kennedy said in conclusion.

MINIC ADDRESSES REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCE 12 APR

LD131050Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sabao--An electoral session of the intercommunal conference of the League of Communists of the Drina and Kolubar region was held in Sabac today.

Numerous guests were present at the session, including Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Oskar Davico, member of the Council of the Federation; Istvan Bardal and Vladimir Jovicic, members of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee; Lt Col Gen Metodije Stefanovski, member of the Secretariat of the League of Communists conference of Belgrade Army District; Krsta Avramovic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Serbian Assembly; delegations of the intercommunal conference of the League of Communists of the Titovo Uzice and Smederevo regions.

The League of Communists in this area has increased its numbers. Before the seventh congress there were 804 basic organizations where there are now 1,108, so that every local community has a basic organization of the League of Communists, and there are only a small number of organizations of associated labor and villages which do not have them. During the seventh congress there were 19,029 members of the League of Communists, and there are now 30,569. The class-social structure of the League of Communists has also been considerably improved, though a full production majority has not yet been achieved.

Milos Minic took the floor in the discussion, saying:

I must say immediately that I am deeply impressed by the great successes which the League of Communists has achieved in this region, which the working class and all working people have attained in all spheres. This area has revolutionary traditions, and we are proud of this. However, we see that the League of Communists today is continuing those traditions in the conditions of the building of socialism and we see the most joyous sight of the League of Communists striding ahead with great steps toward the realization of its role in the socialist development of our country. Since the past congresses we have fulfilled great efforts to realize the difficult and complex tasks which we then adopted. The decisions of the 10th LCY Congress were the basis of the entire struggle and work in the LCY and of the working class and our peoples.

As you know, the 10th congress came after very significant events in the life of the League of Communists and in the life of our nations and nationalities. Above all, we solved a number of accumulated problems in the League of Communists, settled accounts with certain phenomena which hindered the development of the League of Communists and of socialist self-managing society. We adopted a constitution which, according to the evidence of experience, has a historic significance which not only achieved the reform of the federation, laying the foundation stone of national equality as the basic principle of relations in a multinational community, but in the same way also introduced deep changes in the basic productive relations of our society, and gave a long-term basis to the development of socialist self-management in our country. In this period, as in earlier periods, the role of Comrade Tito stands out by its exceptional historic significance in the struggle for internal development and on the international level.

His role was a leading and inspiring one for all socialist forces in our society. As we see at today's session, great changes were brought about, in a positive way at that, in the League of Communists. The importance of these changes is exceptional. For the League of Communists is both the leading ideopolitical force and the basic cohesive uniting force of our self-managing Yugoslav community.

It is certain that the 11th LCY Congress and the Eighth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists will be a symbol of the continuity of all activities and processes set in motion by the 10th congress, by the new constitution, law on associated labor and other documents. Milos Minic then stressed that it was good that the basic programs stress the task of ideopolitical cadre training and strengthening of ideopolitical unity and activation of all organizations of the league of Communists in the struggle against all possible anti-self-managing phenomena.

This, Milos Minic stated, is the greatest responsibility of the basic organizations of the League of Communists. He drew attention in particular to the tasks of communists in the stabilization of the economy, especially to the further transformation of agriculture and the village, and to the sphere of tasks in exchange with foreign countries in which the role of basic organizations of associated labor is also growing.

The session confirmed the tasks for new actions, and the election was held of the new conference leadership.

Svetoslav Simic, a qualified economist, hitherto president of the Sabac municipal assembly, was elected secretary of the intercommunal conference of the League of Communists; Zoran Matkovic, from Valjevo, was reelected deputy secretary.

A greetings telegramto President Tito was sent from the session.

DOLANC ATTENDS YUGOSLAV ARMY LCY MEETING

LD121709Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In Belgrade today the fifth session was held of the committee of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA). The session was also attended by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who spoke to the members of the committee about the activities of the LCY in the preparations for the 11th congress.

The committee adopted the material prepared for the second session of the conference of the LCY organization in the YPA, which is to be held in early May 1978. The draft addendums and amendments to the Saturday decisions of the LCY organization in the YPA and the proposed candidatures for delegates to the 11th LCY Congress were also examined.

BELGRADE DISCUSSES EEC MEETING IN COPENHAGEN

AU091618Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] A 2-day session of the European Council has ended in Copenhagen. According to the announcement of the presiding chairman, Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen, the most concrete decision of the council was to fix the date for the first direct elections to the European Parliament from 7-10 June next year. In connection with the meeting of the heads of states and governments of the nine EEC countries, here is a talk by Dragan Colovic:

The purpose of the summit meeting of the nine EEC countries in Copenhagen was to seek a way out of the economic crisis which has lasted for several years in these Western countries. Unemployment has reached alarming proportions. It is estimated that there are over 7 million unemployed people in the EEC, most of whom are young people and women. This is a powder keg which can explode at any moment and which can have extremely uncertain consequences for the ruling structures in these developed Western countries. Hence also their concern and desire to do something to coordinate their economic policies and to create the necessary political and, naturally, defense unity.

However, the summit meeting of the Nine in Copenhagen also attracts attention for two other reasons, namely, 2 days before this meeting began millions of European workers demonstrated against unemployment. They proposed a new conference of the trade unions, employers and governments of all West European countries to formulate a common economic policy in order to achieve full employment. With all the reservations toward this proposal, one cannot neglect the fact that in this case workers did not adopt a position to fight for their own increased wages, they are also fighting for their unemployed comrades, for their own and other children who will seek jobs tomorrow. This is evidence of an evolution of their awareness of the need to act as active elements in economic policy, too. This is a great innovation compared to passively waiting for what the government and employers will do, something that not long ago was the normal case.

Second, the agenda of the summit meeting of the Nine in Copenhagen also included the point on a more active participation by the developing countries in the world economy, accompanied by increased assistance from the developed countries. This clearly indicates a gradual maturation of the awareness on the indispensability of including all countries in the solution of world economic problems. This, only yesterday, was unimaginable in the circle of developed countries, regardless of the efforts that the developing countries have made over a number of years without much success to convince them of the need to solve the world economic problems.

Regardless of what the summit meeting of the Nine in Copenhagen will really bring, the inclusion of these questions on the agenda are evidence of indications of a somewhat different approach by the developed countries to the solution of international economic problems. These problems are obviously not only the problems of the developed countries, they are general and for this reason they should also be resolved by common efforts.

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